SHRI G. G. SWELL: Sir, there is another part to my question. The Minister might say whether, as a rehult of interrogatiin of thrse people, he has come to the conclusion that there is a definite trend in their motivation for trying to come to India.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, as far as the second part is concerned, at this moment, I may not be in a position to give the correct picture or the right information. But most of these people who have come have come on forged documents. But, with regard to the information as to how they have done it and why they have done it, I can supply it to the honourable Member at a later stage when I can give the correct information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kamal Morarka.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, as the honourable Minister is aware, when we Indians go abroad, at the checking counter at the airport, the airline officials check up our travel documents, not only the passport validity but also the visa is for the particular country. If the visa is not valid or if he does not have the proper travel documents, the passenger is not taken on the aircraft at all. Why can't this operate in the reverse way? Why can't these airlines, which bring passengers without valid travel documents right up to India—and even take them back, may be at their own cost—follow the same procedure when the passengers embark upon their journey from one of the Western countries or, as my friend, Mr. Kalmadi, has said, from Pakistan, Malaysia or Thailand? Why can't they ensure that these passengers have their valid passports and visas for India and if they do not have them, they are not taken on the flight? Why can't he ensure that these airlines follow the same procedure?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I think there is a slight communication gap between my answer and the honourable Member's question. It is not that these people do not carry valid passports or visa. The point is that when they come, they come on forged passports or visas and sometimes they have a photo substitution of other persons. There are various causes or which they come. It is not that when they come without valid documents we permit them. The point is that they manipulate the valid documents in various forms and they are sort of cauhgt at some of the points whenever they are operating or when they are landing at the next airport. After that, when we find that the valid document is not there or the document is not valid, we ask them to go back.. I do not think that there is a single case in which somebody has come without an up-to-date visa or current visa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question. Question No. 222.

Fire Safety measures for high-rise building in Delhi

"222. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fire prevention/safety measures are compulsory for the high-rise buildings in the capital;

(b) if so how many of such buildings have carried out these measures and how many have ignored; and

(c) the number of cases registereu against those who have violated the fire safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

After the Unified Building Bye-laws were adopted in June 1983, the enforcement of five prevention and fire safety measures has become compulsory for high rise buildings in Delhi.

Of the 220 high rise buildings constructed prior to June 1983, 194 were found to be unsafe in terms of the provisions of the Unified Building Bye-laws and the Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 986. Out of these, 71 have since made good the deficiencies. Action to improve the remaining 123 buildings is in progress.

After June 1983, 153 high rise buildings have been constructed. All these buildings have satisfied the fire prevention and fire safety requirements

The total number of high rise buildings satisfying the requirements is as follows:

(i) Properly constructed even prior to June 1983 . .	26
(ii) Constructed prior to June 1983 but improved thereafter .	71
(iii) Properly constructed after June 1983 . . .	153
TOTAL	250

123 high rise buildings constructed prior to June 1983 are in the process of effecting improvements to satisfy the requirements relating to fire prevention and fire safety. The owners of these buildings have been given time upto 30 June 93 to complete the requirements. No case has been registered against them.

श्री शांति त्यागी : माननीय सभापति जी, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में राजधानी के कई प्रमुख बहुमंजिली भवनों में आग लगने से बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और अरबों रुपए का साजो सामान बर्बाद हुआ, जल कर राख हो गया।

सभापति जी, जनवरी, 1986 में होटल सिद्धार्थ में, अप्रैल, 1990 में राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मलनों के सेंटर विज्ञान भवन में, जिसे इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने बड़ी रुचि लेकर बनवाया था और उसके बाद अप्रैल, 1991 में हिमालय हाउस में, अप्रैल, 1992 में निर्मल टावर्ज में, मई 1992 में किदवई भवन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में और अक्तूबर, 1992 में कृषि भवन में और इस वर्ष अप्रैल में आल-इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में आग लगी और बहुत ही ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ। यह बहुत ही गरीब देश है, रोज बहुमंजिला इमारतें बनेंगी, सरकारी और प्राइवेट क्षेत्रों में तथा कल को वे जलेंगी, उसके बाद उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति होगी। यह गरीब देश इसको वर्दाश्त नहीं कर पायेगा।

MR CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. They have admitted the number of fires.

श्री शांति त्यागी : गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए है, दोनों बहुत तेज आदमी हैं, सर। सभापति जी, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह बता दें कि बहुमंजिला इमारतों में आग की रोकथाम और उससे बचाव का जो कानून बना हुआ है क्या वह उसको और अप-टू-डेट माडर्नाइज करने की आवश्यकता समझते है और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों? इसी में यह भी बता दें माननीय मंत्री जी कि जिन बहुमंजिला इमारतों में आग लगी जिनका उल्लेख मैंने किया है, क्या वह यह बतायेंगे कि जिन इमारतों में आग लगी है उनमें अग्नि निवारक और अग्नि सुरक्षा के कानून की जो शरायत हैं, क्या वे सब पूरी कर ली गई थीं और यदि नही तो उनके मालिकान के विरुद्ध या मैनेजमेंट के विरुद्ध आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? जिन 7 इमारतों का जिक्र मैं कर रहा हूं आप उनका बतायें?

श्री राजेश पायलट : सर, यह बात सही है कि इस विषय पर शुरूआत से जब बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनीं तो ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती थी, जहां पर यह ध्यान रखा जाए कि आग की सुरक्षा के कोई कानून बनें और आग की सुरक्षा का ख्याल रखा जाए। जून. 1983 में सरकार ने एक्ट बनाया और बाय-लाज पास किए और उसके बाद यह जरूरी किया कि जब

तक कि आग की सुरक्षा के सब साधन उस बिल्डिंग में नहीं होंगे उस बिल्डिंग को कंप्लीशन का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया जाएगा। यह जून, 1983 में हुआ और जून 1987 में इसके रूल्ज़ बना कर पास किए गए जो सारे देश में लागू हुए। जून, 1983 से पहले ऐसी बिल्डिंग बन चुकी थीं जहां पर ये सुविधायें नहीं थी। और जहां पर यह सावधानी आग से बरतने के लिए जो चीज़ों की जरूरत है वह नहीं थी। तो सरकार के सामने जो अब नई बिल्डिंगें बनती हैं उनकी तो दिक्कत नहीं है। उनमें तो सारी सुविधायें होती हैं और तभी उस बिल्डिंग को कंप्लीशन सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है चाहे एन.डी.एम.सी. से हो, चाहे डी.डी.ए. से हो। लेकिन जो जून, 1983 से पहले बन गई और ऐसी चेयरमैन सर, करीबन 250 बिल्डिंगें थीं जो जून, 1983 से पहले बनी हुई थीं, सदन की इन्फर्मेशन के लिए चेयरमैन सर, अब करीबन 123 ऐसी बिल्डिंगें बची हैं जिनमें अभी भी ये सुविधायें नहीं हैं और उन्होंने 30 जून, 1993 तक का वक्त मांगा है, जो कि सरकार ने उन्हें दे दिया है। हमें उम्मीद है कि 30 जून, 1993 तक ये सारी सुविधाये उन बिल्डिंग्ज़ में भी जो जून, 1983 से पहले बन चुकी थीं उनमें प्रदान कर दी जायेंगी। अब उनमें कुछ सरकारी बिल्डिंग्ज़ हैं करीबन 42 के करीब और बाकी उनमें कुछ प्राइवेट बिल्डिंग्ज़ है।

श्री वीरेन जे० शाह : दस साल हुए सरकारी बिल्डिंग्ज में भी ये सुविधायें नहीं हुई ?

श्री राजेश पायलट : अब वह सरकारी बिल्डिंग्ज़ भी ऐसी है और यह बात सही है।

It is a fact that within the Government buildings, thtsr facilities have not been provided. We have taken a very strict view of it. We have written to all the concerned Departments we have written to all the concerned Ministries that by 30th June, 1993, they must comply. As the hon. Member has mentioned about punishment; there is a provision for fine up to Rs. 50,000 or six months' imprisonment as a penalty. If afterwards it is confirmed that this has not been followed, the fine is upto Rs. 30,000 per day. So, there is a very strict punishment available. The only thing is that we want to give them a chance because they had been constructed before the law was passed, before June, 1983. I know the feelings of the House that this must be taken up. I will certainly go back to all the Ministries concerned and the private people that they must implement it by June 1993.

श्री शांति त्यागी : सभापति जी, मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो 7 इमारतें जली हैं, इनमें आग लगने का क्या कारण था और क्या उनमे सुरक्षा के पूरे इन्तजाम थे., यह बताइए, क्योंकि इन बिल्डिंग्स में गर्वनमेंट का कृषि भवन भी है और आल इंण्डिया मेंडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट भी है ?

श्री राजेश पायलट : सभापति जी, इन 7 बिल्डिंग्स में अलग-अलग कारण थे हर बिल्डिंग के। हमने तभी बिल्डिंग्स को सील कर दिया था और जैसे-जैसे उन बिल्डिंग्स ने वह फैसिलिटीज पूरी की तभी हमने उन बिल्डिंग्स को खोला हैं। उन 7 बिल्डिंग्स के नाम मरे पास है, जो सील कर दी गयी थी। उन बिल्डिंग्स में जैसे-जैसे फैसिलिटीज पूरी हो गयी तभी हमने उन्हें खोला है।

I must assure you that I will convey the feelings of the hon. Member to all the departments and tell them that they must complete these formalities by 30th June 1993.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir....

AN. HON. MEMBER: No, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI VISHVJIT P SINGH: I am very sorry, Sir. I am so used not to be present during he Question Hour that I address as the Vice-Chairman. I profusely apologise and seek your forgiveness and the forgiveness of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Member has not recovered from the shock of their performance yesterday.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: I seek your forgiveness and the forgiveness of the House. I seek everybody's forgiveness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no problem as far as am concerned.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: I know your humility and I respect you for that.

Sir the hon. Minister while replying, has unfortunately not come out with the information as to when the first notice was issued. Let us understand that the rules and the bye-laws became effective in June 1983 and the Act relating to fire prevention and fire safety became effective in 1986. Even if we take 1986 as the year, it still means that nearly seven years have passed. I would like to know as to when the first notices were issued to these defaulting buildings. Mr. Chairman, the fact is that whether it is in the field of pollution by vehicles or construction of the buildings, it is the Government which is the greatest violator. Even in the case of these buildings, is it because we want to protect the Government that we are protecting the private builders also? The hon. Minister said that this formality is not yet over even in respect of some Government buildings. Is it to protect them tnat we are allowing the private builders not to implement these provisions? I would like to know it clearly from the hon. Minister as to when the first notices were issued. The hon. Minister used the term which, I am afraid, I am not even able to swallow, when he said that the Government has taken a realistic view. What does he mean by 'realistic view'? Sir, the hon. Minister has now corrected me on this that what he said was 'real estate view' and not realistic view therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the first notices were issued. Did they issue subsequent notices? How much time was allowed? How many times did they allow extensions? I would like to know it from the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have said, in 1987 the rules were framed. We immediately issued notices in June 1987. As I said initially, I have noted the concern of the House and the concern of my colleagues who are sitting here. We are all concerned and I shall take up this issue with the departments and have it completed by 30th June 1993. Problems do come up like where the offices are functioning and they keep on saying that we will do it but we just cannot go and lock up those offices. What the hon. Member has said, I exactly asked those departments, as to how long we can go on giving concessions. Seven years have already gone by and I have told them to either close those buildings or complete this work. I am sure the House will bear with us. We will have it completed by 30th June 1993.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: My question relates to the implementation. Even wherever the safety provisions are there, implementation is not there in the sense that the open spaces are stacked with goods; they are used as stores.

These open spaces and even, for example, the exit places are let out by the builders. In most cases, tragedies have occurred because of the misuse of these spaces which are meant to be kept open or which are meant for the purpose of exit. Then another

point is in the case of these high-rise buildings, if you want to prosecute, whom do you prosecute? There are various people living in these buildings. There is no legal entity which you have prescribed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—if it is possible for him, he can say now, or, he can inform me subsequently—in these high-rise buildings, whom do you prosecute? Those people who, after obtaining the completion certificate, misuse those places for commercial purposes? This is the real racket. This is the real cause for many of the fires that have taken place.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is a fact. I myself, have visited some of the Government offices. I have seen that there were fire extinguishers where the date had already expired. I have pointed it out to the officers concerned. I have told hem that they should see that proper fire extinguishers are there. Even ater the date of expiry; they are therr. It is a fact. These are the lacunae in the system which we are trying to remove by directives and instructions.

As far as the question of prosecution in the case of these high-rise buildings is concerned, I feel that as per logic, the person who is owning the building and who has taken the completion certificate should be prosecuted. It is his duty to see that the building is kept clear of various fire hazards. There is a provision in the Act to take action againt it. Now in regard to the point wheher it has been followed up, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, I can find out and let the hon. Member know as to what is the system in regard to taking care of these highrise buildings.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह बात स्वीकार की है कि नियमों के बन जाने के दस वर्ष बाद भी बहुमंजिला इमारतें ऐसी है, जिनमें अभी तक अग्नि निवारक या अग्नि सुरक्षा के उपाय लागू नहीं किए गये हैं और साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि 30 जून, 1993 तक इन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। सभापति जी, आज 12 मई, 1993 है और 30 जून, 1993 में केवल एक महीना 18 दिन का समय बाकी है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या वह निश्चितता के साथ यह कह सकत हैं कि जिस कार्य को 10 वर्षों में सरकार नहीं करा पाई, उसको 1 महीना 18 दिन में पूरा करा लेगी और अगले सत्र में हमें यह बता सकेगी कि आज एक भी बहुमंजिला इमारत ऐसी नहीं बची, जिसमें अग्नि निवारक उपाय लागू नहीं किये गये हों?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is right.

As I have said, there are 12 points which are to be satisfied by them before they are given a completion certificate. I have the information in this regard where some people have completed some points. For example, some have completed 7 points; some others have completed 10 points.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CAHVAN): Sir, if I may inform the hon. Member, 9 to 12 points have been completed in the case of 24 buildings. Of these, 15 are Government buildings and 9 private. Forty-two buildings have com pleted 6 to 8 points. Of these, 31 are Government buildings and 11 are private. Thirty-three buildings have completed 4 to 5 points. Of these, 6 are Government buildings and 27 are private. Twenty-four buildings have completed upto 3 points. Of these: 3 are Government buildings and 21 are private.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: This was not asked for.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मेरा तो सवाल बिल्कुल सीधा यह था कि 30 जून, 1993 की जो समय सीमा आपने रखी है, आप उसको रख पायेंगें? और अगर रख पायेंगे, तो कौन से गतिशील

ऐसे काम आप कर रहे है, जिससे 1 महीना 18 दिन के बाद कोई बहुमंजिला इमारत दिल्ली में ऐसी नहीं बचेगी, जिसमें अग्नि सुरक्षा उपाय लागू न हों ।

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : यह ब्रेकअप अगर आपने देख लिया है, तो इस ब्रेकअप के अन्दर यही चीज बतलाई गई हैं कि 12 पाइंट में से कितने पाइंट और जो बाकी रहे हैं, वह पाइंट एक महीने के अन्दर, अगर्बता यह जरूरी है, कि ..... **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : तो आप यह कह रहे हैं कि 30 जून, 1993 तक आप कर लेंगे ?... . **(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मेरे सवाल में सिर्फ "हां" या "न" कहना हैं । ब्रेकअप की जरूरत नहीं है । केवल यह कहिए कि "हां, रख पायेंगे" 30 जून, 1993 तक या "नहीं रख पायेंगे" । "हां" या "न" में जवाब चाहिए । ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : हां, हमारी पूरी कोशिश रहेगी कि वह कम्पलीट करें । .... **(व्यवधान** ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल ब्रेकअप का नहीं है । मेरा सवाल है आपकी विल-पावर का, कि क्या आपकी विल पावर है कि 1 महीना 18 दिन में इसको आप पूरा करा पाएंगे ?... **(व्यवधान)** ...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, there is a contradiction in the reply given by the hon Minister of State and that by the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: As usual. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You are trying to see a contradiction.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am not trying to emphasise or underline that point. For God's sake, no. I think you have a bee in your bonnet in that regard; that is not my point (*Interruptions*). In the Home Ministry what is the arrangement? I could ask that question but I am not asking that because you have not still gone high rise.

The contradiction which I wanted to point out is, the Minister of State has just now given an assurance that no extension will be given beyond 30th June, 1993 as far as requirements of the Act are concerned and the Home Minister has been ambivalent, as usual, about it. Now the point is, they should discuss it among themselves and take the House into confidence and tell us what exactly is going to happen on the 30th of June. Are we going to fulfil it? That is one part of my question and part (b) of the question is, do you put Government buildings in the same category as private buildings? You have tried to reply to that question but what I m saying; there is a need perhaps for putting Government buildings in a separte category. Government buildings are under your control and why should the Government feel shy or take advantage of the situation like the private builders? This is something which I cannot understand. Therefore, you must have a separate category of Government buildings where this must be ensured and even in private buildings there should be no extension beyond 30th of June, 1993.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let me clarify. I think Shri Yashwant Sinha has read too much into in my statement and into in his statement. I have said it very clearly that I have noted the concern of the House and we will put in our best efforts to see that these formalities of complying with the instructinos are completed by 30th June, 1993. What the Home Ministry can do is, if these people do not comply, we do not give them extension. That is the option available with us. But as hon. Minister has said, some of them have

complied to the extent of 50 per cent, 60 per cent or even to the extenn of 70 per cent; Somebody may come forward and say, "I will do it witnin a day". That sort of option you have got to give. There are so many considerations about this. Shri Jaffer Sharief is sitting here. If Rail Bhawan has some problem...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Rail Bhawan is always on fire. He needs ABB to come and put out the fire.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Do not take it as an example.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Combining both the questions of the hon. Members, Sushmaji and Yashwantji, I would like to say that the hon. Home Minister has already said that we will do our best so that these formalities are completed. We will take a very strict view; whether they are Government buildings or private buildings There can be no leninecy shown on this subject because it is a very serious subject.

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी : सर, मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जून, 1993 तक 220 ऊंचे मकान बने थें, जिनमें से 194 मकान अनसेफ पाए गए, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में तो सरकारी मकान हैं—जैसे शास्त्री भवन, निर्माण भवन, विज्ञान भवन, ये सब मकान फायर प्रिवेंशन और फायर सेफ्टी एक्ट के तहत बने हैं या नही ? अगर बने हैं तो फिर इनमें अक्सर क्यों आग लगती रहती है ? क्या कोई राज छिपाने के लिए कुछ लोग आग लगा देते हैं या सरकार अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिए खुद उसके कुछ कागजात जलवाती है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता

†[مولانا عبیداللہ خاں اعظمی :

سر ، منتری مہودے نے بتلایا کہ جون ۱۹۹۳ تک ۲۲۰ اونچے مکان بنے تھے جنمیں سے ۱۹۴ مکان ان سیف پائے گئے - میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ دلی میں جو سرکاری مکان ہیں جیسے شاستری بھون - نرمان بھون - ودیان بھون یہ سب مکان فائر پریوینشن او فائر سیفٹی ایکٹ کے تحت بنے ہیں یا نہیں - اگر بنے تو انمیں کیوں اکثر آگ لگتی رہتی ہے کیا کوئی وار چھپانے کیلئے کچھ لوگ آگ لگا دیتے ہیں یا سرکار اپنی کمزوریوں کو چھپانے کیلئے خود اسکے کچھ کاغذات جلوا دیتی ہے - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں -]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is very difficult for me to say which building has not complied. There are thousands of buildings. I have a list of buildings where the formalities have not been complied with.

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा : इन्होंने सीधे-सीधे तीन मकानों के नाम लिए हैं, उनके बारे में बतायें कि उनमें क्यों आग लगती है ?

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी : विज्ञान भवन, शास्त्री भवन और निर्माण भवन ।

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی :

ودیان بھون شاستری بھون اور نرمان بھون -]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Shastri Bhawan is there. Udyog Bhawan is there. Nirman Bhavan is there. They have not complied with the formalities. These three are there.

I could not understand the second question of the hon. Member.

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

मौलाना अोबंदुल्ला खान आजमी : उनमें सारे सरकारी कागजात हैं, सरकार के सारे राज है, मै यह जानना चाहता था कि, इन बिल्डिंग्स मे आग लगना तो बहुत ही दुखदायी बात है, हुकमत के लिए एक सवालिया निशान लग जाता है, क्या सरकार अपने कुछ कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिये आग लगवा देती है या जो आग लगात है वे लोग सरकार के साथ मिले हुए होते हैं और सरकार अपनी कमजोरियों पर पर्दा डालने के लिये उन लोगों को भी सेफ कर देती हैं कागजात अनसेफ होते हैं, सरकारी बिल्डिंग अनसेफ होती है मगर आग लगने कारण सामने नहीं आते या जो लोग आग लगवाने में या आग लगाने की साजिश में शरीक होते हैं, क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा राज मिला है कि कुछ लोगों ने साजिश के तहत उनमें आग लगाई है या सरकार खुद अपनी कमजोरियों पर पर्दा डालने के लिये कागजात को राख का ढेर बना देती है ?

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی:
انوں سارے سرکاری کاغذات ھیں۔ سرکار کے سارے راز ھیں - میں یہ جاننا چاھتا تھا کہ ان بلڈنگس میں آگ لگنا تو بہت دکھدائی بات ھے - حکومت کیلئے ایک سوالیہ نشان لگ جاتا ھے - کیا سرکار اپنی کمزوریوں کو چھپانے کیلئے آگ لگوا دیتی ھے یا جو آگ لگاتے ھیں وہ لوگ سرکار کے ساتھ ملے ھوئے ھوتے ھیں اور سرکار انکی کمزوریوں پر پردا ڈالنے کیلئے ان لوگوں کو بھی سیف کر دیتی ھے- کاغذات ان سیف ھوتے ھیں سرکاری بلڈنگ ان سیف ھوتی ھے مگر آگ لگنے کے کارن سامنے نہیں آتے یا جو لوگ آگ لگانے یا لگوانے کی سازش میں شریک ھوتے ھیں یا سرکار کو کوئی ایسا راز ملا ھے کہ کچھ لوگوں نے سازش کے تحت انمیں آگ لگائی ھے یا سرکار خود اپنی کمزوریوں پر پردا ڈالنے کیلئے کاغذات کو راکھ کا ڈھیر بنا دیتی ھے -

श्री राजेश पायलट : चैयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य की जब सरकार रही हो, तब कुछ ऐसे हादसे हो गये हों तो मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन हमारी सरकार की न कोई ऐसी नीति है और न सरकार कभी ऐसा मौका आने देगी, जहां पर ऐसा अवसर मिले। लेकिन आनरेबिल मेंबर की पार्टी की सरकार जब पावर में थी तब ऐसा हो सकता है कि कुछ ऐसे हादसे मेंबर को याद हों। वह हमें बतला दें, हम उसके खिलाफ भी एक्शन लेंगे।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ..... **(व्यवधान)** यहां तो बिल्डिंग की बात हो रही है, आपने तो हमारी सरकार में आग लगा दी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is different.

श्री राजेश पायलट : खानों ने आग लगाई थी। मंगलवार को जो खानें आप के होते थे, उन्होंने सरकार में आग लगाई थी।

SHRI VISHJIT P. SINGH: I would like to share an information. Important Government files were set on fire during the regime of Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

मौलाना अोबंदुल्ला खान आजमी : सरकार आग लगाने वालों को भी जानती और मैं बताऊं, बम्बई में सरकारी इमारतों में आग लगी, आपके जमाने में.. **(व्यवधान)**

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی :
سرکار آگ لگانے والوں کو بھی جانتی ھے - اور میں بتاؤں - بمبئی میں سرکاری عمارتوں میں آگ لگی آپکے زمانے میں .. (مداخلت) ..]

[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we had enough of it. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down ... (*Interruptions*) ...

The Minister has answered it. I am not accepting that question, please. The answer has been given. We cannot go on like this.

SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: From the answer of the hon. Minister I feel that another Bhavan, that is, Agni Bhavan, is necessary in the metropolitan city to fight fire. Fire accidents have become very common nowadays in metropolitan cities. At the same time, we cannot block development. We are going in for skyscrapers. We are going in for very tall, highrise buildings. I do not know whether there is in any part of the world a research and development centre for fire-proof building. If it is there, we can also follow that. My question is related to modernisation. We are going in for sophisticated buildings. Have we modernised our fire-combating services adequately to fight such fire accidents?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the question about an R&D centre is concerned, we also have those facilities. Technical advice is given on this. But, as I said, it has to be done on both sides. One, the public culture has to be changed. We have to educate our people. We have tried out best. If you go to any building, you find some sort of advice or some guidelines on every building, but unfortunately, they are not being followed. That is one of the factors.

The second factor is about modernisation. The hon. Member has talked about it. It is kept in mind. Our future buildings are coming up with that. We are keeping the modernisation aspect in mind. We also use those srrvices given by the research and development department. We keep it in mind.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: My question is related to fire-fighting services.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Fire-fighting services. Yes, Sir, they have been modernised. As I said, it is an ongoing process. We have the technical facilities available. Research advice is there. It has been modernised. You see ten years back what fire services we had and what we have today. I am sure our fire services are uptodate and are modern, whether for airport or domestic requirement. We have modern facilities.

Medical/Dental Colleges in the Country

*223. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of medical and dental colleges as on 1st January 1993 and what is the growth rate of such colleges in the last five years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any ideal ratio of doctors vis-a-vis nurses adn laboratory technicians had been determined; if so, the details and whether the same is maintained in all States and Union territories;

(c) what is the number of medical graduate nurses and laboratory technicians passrd out in the last five years State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) whether any systematic and planned policy for Medical education is under Government's consideration; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.